













# The Los Angeles Times.

EVERY MORNING IN THE YEAR.

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NEWS SERVICE—ONLY MORNING REPUBLICAN  
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THE TIMES PRINTS—THE CITY ORDINANCES, ETC.

## NOTES OF THE DAY.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL IS III.

FRED DOUGLASS has tendered the  
resignation of his appointment as  
United States Minister to Hayti, with-  
out color of reason.

The story comes by telegraph of an  
unsuccessful conspiracy to blow up the  
two Chilean iron-clads, Presidente  
Pinto and Errazuriz, in foreign waters.

The failure of the Russian grain  
crop is becoming a matter of serious  
concern in that country. The restriction  
by the authorities of grain exports is  
probable.

The Navy Department is preparing  
to strengthen Admiral Belknap, com-  
manding on the Chinese station, by  
dispatching more ships to reinforce his  
squadron. The object is to corral the  
crisis before it gets away.

The latest about Mr. Blaine—good  
for twenty-four hours—is that he is "in  
it." At least so asserts Col. Conger of  
Ohio, who buzzed the animated Sphinx  
on the leading question. But then  
Conger is a terrible Blaine boomer.

It is reported that Governor Hill  
has given up the idea of succeeding  
himself as Governor; that Roswell P.  
Flower has been agreed upon as the  
Democratic nominee; that Grover  
Cleveland is to be shelled and that  
the candidate of New York for the  
national Democratic nomination in  
1892 is to be ex-Secretary of the Navy  
Whitney.

THERE is lamentation in the land of  
John Bull. "Good times come no  
more," commercially, to the subjects  
of Great Britain, and all because of the  
operations of the McKinley tariff law.  
The great decline in the volume of  
exports from the country of free trade  
has alarmed her public men, and the  
St. James Gazette freely acknowledges  
that the American law has had the  
effect of hitting British manufactures  
a hard blow. "Let it be recorded!"

A GENTLEMAN called at the business  
office of THE TIMES the other day and  
ordered his paper stopped. "I get to  
reading it in the morning," he said,  
"and there's so much in it that interests  
me that I can't lay it down, and the  
result is that I am late to business."  
"Better put it aside, then, and read  
it when you go home at night," sug-  
gested the clerk. "No, I can't do that;  
I've tried it, but I can't resist the  
temptation in the morning. Stop it;  
that's the only way for me to conquer  
myself." And stopped it was.

"NEARLY two hundred thousand  
hides shipped East every year to be  
tanned and made up into boots and  
shoes and sent back here, where  
everybody is born barefooted," is the  
way a circular of the Southern Califor-  
nia Development and Manufacturing  
Company puts it. Mr. George E.  
Turner has set out to establish a shoe  
factory at Dundee, just above Bur-  
bank, and he proposes to organize an  
excursion of operatives, leaving Bos-  
ton-New York and other eastern  
points about December 15 next. He  
contemplates a colony and cooperative  
manufacturing enterprise combined,  
and no doubt he will succeed in mak-  
ing one more prosperous settlement in  
the country.

## ABOUT NICARAGUA.

In other columns of THE TIMES to-  
day, Mr. G. E. Bailey, special corre-  
spondent of the Chicago Inter-Ocean,  
gives us an interesting talk on Nicara-  
gua and the Nicaraguan canal.

As Mr. Bailey is a civil engineer of  
thorough education as well as a trained  
newspaper man, his ideas are both  
practical and pointed. He has just com-  
pleted a tour of Nicaragua, travel-  
ing along the Mosquito Coast  
in a canoe and crossing the  
isthmus on the proposed line of exca-  
vation foot. He has enjoyed, there-  
fore, unusually good facilities for  
observation. It is very pleasant to  
note the favorable report which he  
gives on the work thus far accom-  
plished—the thoroughness of the pre-  
liminary surveys, and the economy of  
construction. Thus far about \$3,000,  
000 has been expended, and there is  
really a great deal to show for it.  
The harbor at Greytown has been  
dredged, and opened to navigation,  
while breakwaters have been built to  
prevent further filling. A mile of  
actual channel for the canal has been  
cut, 500 feet broad and thirty feet  
deep; ten miles of railroad, along the  
line have been built; a line of steam-  
ers up the San José River placed in  
operation; a transisthmian tele-  
graph line established; suitable  
quarters for the working force con-  
structed, and, altogether, it will be  
seen that the great work is well under  
way. The methods adopted under  
Warner Miller's management are con-  
trasted at great advantage to the  
Americans, with those adopted under  
De Lesseps, which led to the failure of  
the Panama project.

The people of the Pacific Coast as  
yet hardly have an inkling of the ad-  
vantage which the successful accom-  
plishment of this great Nicaraguan  
project will be to them.

It means a revolution in the freight-  
carrying trade of the Pacific Coast; it  
means an absolute guarantee against  
high prices by any transcontinental  
railroad or any combination of  
such roads; it means, not only a  
stimulus to all lines of  
production, but a great augmentation  
of commerce and the establishment of  
new industries which as yet we have  
hardly set our hopes upon. In short,  
it means as great a stimulus to the de-  
velopment of the Pacific Coast as the  
opening of the first transcontinental  
railway meant.

Mr. Bailey tells some interesting  
things about Nicaragua, its people and  
its productions. One of the curious  
points which he brings out is that the  
aristocratic classes supply their tables  
almost wholly with canned produce  
imported from the United States. In a  
land producing the finest tropical and  
semi-tropical fruits spontaneously,  
they eat the canned and dried  
fruits of California. Nay, more,  
they would consider it an  
insult to have their own  
pineapples, bananas, mangoes, etc.,  
placed on a hotel table before them.  
Queer people! Queer customs! But  
then, California can stand that sort of  
thing if Nicaragua can.

Mr. Bailey brings out in strong light  
the great chances for profitable trade  
direct between California and Nicara-  
gua. When our pears and peaches sell  
for a real (70 cents of our money) per  
can, there is a strong incentive to  
furnish the goods direct from this  
Coast instead of sending them around  
by way of Chicago, New Orleans and  
Greytown.

The interview with Mr. Bailey is  
well worth reading, and it may stir up  
a good many practical ideas.

STILL KICKING AGAINST THE IN-  
EVITABLE.

The somewhat and retrogressive  
Herald, "begging the question" as  
usual, insists that THE TIMES is "plot-  
ting against the whites," so to speak,  
when it intimates that the general trend  
of business in Los Angeles is toward  
the south and the west; that it is  
within the probabilities that some day  
Broadway may become a popular re-  
tail street, or that the palm may even  
go to Hill, Olive or Grand avenue.

The most casual observer of the de-  
velopment of Los Angeles cannot help  
seeing that the trend of development  
is strongly in the direction indicated.  
At one epoch in the history of the  
city its business was done almost ex-  
clusively above the old Plaza and a  
little way down Los Angeles street.  
When the Pico House was built on  
Main street, below the Plaza, it was  
something of a new departure. At a  
later epoch—and that not more  
than fifteen years ago—practically all of the retail trade  
was concentrated on Main street, be-  
tween Temple Block and the Plaza.  
During the rapid growth of the boom,  
business took a jump to the south and  
westward, going down Main to Fourth  
street, and down Spring to Sixth, and  
taking something of a foothold on  
Broadway.

Now it is only what everybody recog-  
nizes as a fact when we say that busi-  
ness has failed to hold its own on Main  
street from Temple Block to the Plaza,  
and that below the junction Main  
street occupies second place. A busi-  
ness house on Main street, between  
First and Third, which can be rented  
for \$100 to \$150 a month, would com-  
mand \$300 to \$450 a month if it could  
be transported to Spring street directly  
opposite.

And what do we find in Spring street  
today? Some handsome and commodi-  
ous blocks; a good many unpretentious  
though fair buildings, and more  
inadequate one-story affairs, there for  
revenue only. As stated, the rents ob-  
tained for quarters on this street, good,  
bad and indifferent, are three, four,  
six, or ten times what commodious  
places of business on other streets can  
be rented for. What is the natural se-  
quence of this sort of thing? Why,  
that a certain proportion of business  
men who think they can carry their  
trade with them, or even a fair part of  
it, will drift to other streets where they  
can obtain larger and better-  
built quarters for less money. Judg-  
ing from past events they are not apt  
to drift to the north or eastward, but  
to the south and west.

It is no reason to property-owners  
or to the best interests of the city to  
recognize these facts; it is only a fair  
and square look into the eyes of Fate.  
THE TIMES does not make the city  
grow to the south and west, and THE  
TIMES, even with the assistance of the  
somewhat Herald, could not prevent it.  
This is one of those movements in  
city building which it is hard to ana-  
lyze and sometimes difficult of compre-  
hension. There are some people who  
claim that there is an inviolable ten-  
dency in American cities to push out  
to the west.

Human nature is about the same  
with Spring street property-owners as  
with everybody else. While they can  
obtain high rentals for inexpensive  
buildings, they are very apt to exact  
such rents; and they are not predis-  
posed to tear down these buildings and  
build better, although now and  
then one is found who is long-headed  
enough to do it. The next street to  
develop and offer lodgment for retail  
trade will begin at the begin-  
ning, and, as a strong attrac-  
tion is necessary, and the re-  
wards to be gained are great, a more  
uniformly fine class of buildings will  
be erected. Whether certain purblind  
people can see it or not, Broadway is  
now in a most promising way to lay

hold on the business perimmon. A  
number of elegant and commodious  
blocks are already in place, offering  
choice accommodations at moderate  
prices. It needs only the erection of a  
few more such blocks and the  
movement of a large drygoods  
establishment into one of them, when  
the rush will be precipitated. The  
late J. W. Robinson was shrewd  
enough to see this, and just before his  
death concluded the purchase of a  
Broadway lot on which he purposed  
erecting a large building for this  
purpose. Others were with him in the  
project, and the result would have  
been the removal of three or four first-  
class business establishments. Whether  
this enterprise is still likely to be car-  
ried through we are unable to state,  
but it is probably held in abeyance for  
only a short time.

If we recognize this state of affairs—  
as any other unprejudiced and fair-  
minded observer must—and urge the  
property owners on Broadway to push  
their interests as well as they can by  
extending and improving the street,  
we are only appealing to their own  
common sense and intelligent self-in-  
terest, and at the same time urging  
what would prove a great benefit to  
the city generally.

We do not expect, and of course do  
not desire, that Main or Spring streets  
will be deserted because this move-  
ment commences; but we do believe in  
the case of Spring street, that if it  
were relieved somewhat of its present  
congested condition and put a little  
more on its mettle to hold its own, a  
lot of those inferior one-story buildings,  
not worthy of the street, would come  
down, and fine buildings would replace  
them. So there would be gain on both  
sides by a wholesome rivalry, and the  
city altogether would be the benefi-  
ciary.

A little business sense about the  
development of streets, as well as in  
every other feature of city building  
need not hurt anybody.

The true aim, as we understand the  
matter, should be for the city to estab-  
lish such reasonable conditions, with  
respect to all the streets, as will enable  
each to expand normally, naturally,  
and in proportion to its possibilities  
and the legitimate business demands  
upon it. The trend of trade should  
not be restricted in any quarter by  
placing or leaving obstacles in its  
way. There is today, as there has  
long been, a real need for the  
expansion of the business center, which  
is too narrow, from east to west, par-  
ticularly, for the requirements of trade.

We repeat that the opening of Broad-  
way north and of First street west are  
public necessities. For the benefit of  
the retroactive Herald, we will admit,  
with customary candor, that these  
improvements would benefit the north-  
east corner of First and Broadway  
[see?] a little; but how much more  
would they benefit hundreds of prop-  
erty-owners and the city generally!

## JULES VERNE AND SAN DIEGO.

Some time ago the Express made a  
most gratuitous and unwarranted at-  
tack on the authenticity of Jules  
Verne's story, "The Californians,"  
now running as a serial in the SUNDAY  
TIMES. Because a city so near us as  
San Diego changed to be selected as  
the principal scene of the plot, because  
there was some pleasant description of  
San Diego and its surroundings, and  
because the novel appeared in this  
paper, the Express would have it that  
the story is not by Verne, but that it  
must have been revamped and dressed  
in California clothes by some local Bo-  
hemian. The jealous and narrow  
Express shows in this great lack  
of literary intelligence. As throwing  
some direct light on the  
sources of the French writer's in-  
formation, as well as attesting  
the authenticity of the story, there has  
recently been called to our attention a  
note from Jules Verne to Mrs. Dr.  
Cave, a well-known lady of San Diego,  
who is printed in the Golden Era for  
June over a fac-simile of the author's  
signature. It is as follows:

Mrs. Dr. Cave—DEAR MADAM: I am  
publishing at present, in the Educational  
Magazine of Hietz, a novel, two vol-  
umes, entitled "The Californians." Will  
you allow me to call your attention to this  
new work, for the following reasons: Mrs.  
Verne is a heroine of the type of La-  
Franklin, who left such sympathetic re-  
membrances, and I desired to take for the  
starting point of her voyage your city of  
San Diego. The photographs which you  
had kindly sent me aided me materially in  
describing this beautiful city, but I suppose  
that I must have made some mistakes which  
are inevitably committed when we don't  
see it with our own eyes.

Madam and friend, I regret these errors,  
and you will please excuse them, and  
recommending this book to your kind per-  
usal, I beg you to accept the assurance of  
my highest regards for your family and my  
respectful consideration for yourself.

JULES VERNE.

Our readers may remember that this  
story is published in simultaneous se-  
rials both in France and the United  
States, and that the American title  
has been changed to "The Californians"  
(for reasons explained) and the  
heroine's name to Mrs. Allaire. This  
was done with the knowledge and con-  
currence of the author, and is intended  
merely as a concession to American  
ideas of euphony. It will be noticed  
that Verne, in the letter quoted above,  
speaks of the novel as composing  
"two volumes." A "two column  
synopsis" would be inadequate.

The story is one of engrossing inter-  
est and has attracted much attention,  
somewhat augmented by the assinine  
attempt of the Express to discredit it.  
"The Californians" will be concluded  
shortly.

THE latest political gossip at Wash-  
ington is to the effect that Mr. Noble  
did offer his resignation to the Presi-  
dent several weeks ago, and upon the  
ground of ill-health asked to be re-  
lieved of his duties in the Interior De-  
partment. The President expressed  
an unwillingness to allow Mr. Noble to  
go at that time, saying that he ex-  
pected soon to lose Mr. Proctor from  
the War Department, and that he de-  
sired to make some changes following  
that resignation and withdrawal.  
Then he intimated that he hoped to  
induce Robert T. Lincoln, Minister to  
England, to take the place of Secretary  
Proctor, and that if Mr. Lincoln would  
agree to that appointment, Mr. Noble  
should be sent as Minister to England.

## THE BIG DITCH.

Interesting Points about the  
Nicaragua Country

AND THE INTEROCEANIC CANAL.  
How the Work is Expediently and  
Economically Pushed—A Chat  
about the Country and  
People.

G. E. Bailey, special correspondent  
of the Chicago Inter-Ocean, who has  
just arrived from Central America and  
is visiting his brother at Colton, made  
a pleasant call at THE TIMES office  
Saturday. Mr. Bailey's special mission  
to the isthmus was to inspect and report  
upon the status of the Nicaragua Canal  
project, and he is chock full of this  
subject and of general information  
about Nicaragua. Mr. Bailey had just  
finished an experience in the Pine  
Ridge campaign when he went to  
Washington; thence to New Orleans  
and thence to Nicaragua. He made  
his way down the Mosquito Coast  
on the Atlantic side of the isthmus in a  
Carrill canoe, and had every advan-  
tage for seeing the country. He speaks  
of it as rich in natural resources and  
easy of access by reason of its streams.  
Seventy-five miles up one of these  
rivers, at Rama, he found five steamers  
—one from New Orleans, one from  
Pensacola, one from Tampa, one from  
Philadelphia and one from New York.  
—all loading bananas. They all got  
loads, too, although by their lively  
competition they ran the price up from  
35 to 55 cents a bunch. One hundred  
miles up the Great River there is a  
"mango grove" of this provision which  
Mr. Emery has established himself. Last  
year he shipped 1,800,000 feet of  
mahogany, and this year the shipment  
will reach 2,250,000 feet. It all goes by  
steamer to Boston, and thence to the  
Pulman car works.

THE PEOPLE OF NICARAGUA  
are divided into three classes. First,  
the aristocracy, who are Spanish.  
They are wealthy, owning mostly the  
coffee plantations, and they live luxu-  
riously; second, the middle classes,  
who are a mixture of Spanish and  
Indian. They own the small farms,  
and raise bananas, rice and other prod-  
ucts of the soil. The Indians, who are  
the peons or laborers.

Mr. Bailey remarked the singular  
fact that among the better classes and  
at the aristocratic hotels they do not  
pretend to eat the native fruits. Nine-  
tenths of the provisions which they  
have on their tables comes from the  
United States in canned, pressed or  
dried form. The fruits are in-  
variably from California. Canned  
pears and peaches command 1  
"per can" to 70 cents  
of our money. On the tables  
will be found canned chicken and tur-  
key, from Illinois with the accompani-  
ment of course of canned cranberry  
sauce. Armies of canned goods are  
danced and side dishes of canned as-  
paragus, tomatoes, etc. Nicaragua is  
not a live-stock producing country it-  
self, and hence there is no tallow or  
other fat for cheap lights. The wealthy  
bourgeoisie of the country are at  
the dark after daylight if they sit up  
at all. Kerosene commands \$8 for a  
five-gallon can.

NATIVE FRUITS AN INSULT.  
"At the hotel at Nicaragua," said  
Mr. Bailey, "I told the landlord I  
would like to have some of the native  
fruits on the table. They raise most  
elegant bananas, mangoes, guava-cacti,  
etc. Excuse me," said the landlord,  
"but I will send them to you. They are  
not for sale here. I should give them to  
my guests, and you are the landlord  
insulting the American gentleman  
by giving him what they feed their  
servants. But I will send them to  
your room." And he did send a fine  
basketful every day and made no extra  
charge for it."

At another hotel where Mr. Bailey  
called for native fruits his request was  
not so politely received. "Do you  
know what they say here?" said the  
landlord. "They say that nobody but  
American hogs eats bananas."

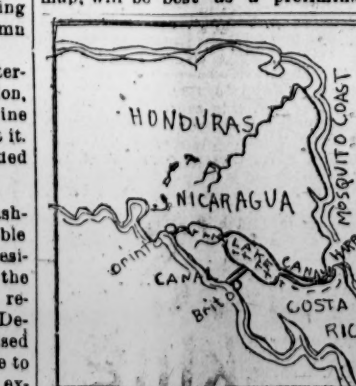
Mr. Bailey thinks, now that the Pa-  
cific Mail steamers are to stop at San  
Diego, that it will be an opening for  
trade between Southern California  
and Central America. We might as  
well ship our canned and dried fruits  
direct as to let them go through the  
channels of trade East and then find  
their way through New Orleans and  
down the Atlantic Coast to Greytown,  
and across the isthmus.

Nicaragua's articles of export are  
hard woods, dye woods, coffee, ban-  
anas and rubber. Rice, chocolate and  
sugar are produced in some quantities,  
but only for home consumption.

A very desirable exchange of prod-  
ucts might be brought about between  
the two countries, and there is, of  
course, a considerable trade already.  
Taking advantage from San Francisco,  
it would require only about twenty days  
to make the trip to Panama, by  
straight sailing. The steamers stop a  
whole day at each of the ports below  
Acapulco, however, and consequently  
the trip requires about 25 days. Mr.  
Bailey saw Minister Pacueco at Guate-  
mala and was very courteously re-  
ceived by him. The people of Guate-  
mala are enthusiastic in their praises  
of the canal, but they have no good  
words to waste on ex-Minister Mizner.

But the most interesting part of Mr.  
Bailey's talk was about

THE NICARAGUAN CANAL.  
He walked over the entire line of  
actual and proposed excavation and  
being a civil engineer as well as a  
trained newspaper man, his observa-  
tions are accurate and to the point.  
Perhaps a few words of general de-  
scription of the proposed route of the  
canal, assisted by the accompanying  
map, will be best as a preliminary.



The idea of the projectors of  
this great work is to take the fullest  
advantage of what nature has pro-  
vided by way of watercourses, and to  
these the canal proper is to be merely  
an adjunct, or series of connecting  
links. Starting on the Atlantic side  
and using the harbor of Greytown as  
the initial point, the San José River  
is to be utilized as far as Lake Nicara-

gua; thence the lake will furnish na-  
vigation to its western end and from  
there to the Pacific Ocean, a distance  
of a little over eleven miles, the canal  
comes in again to land, and across the  
lake and the river, three natural basins lying  
in the course will also be utilized. The  
exact distances are given as follows:

Canal excavation, Atlantic side.....	14.57
Canal excavation, Pacific side.....	11.36
Six locks, both sides.....	0.75
Total excavation.....	26.68
Natural basins, Desado.....	4.85
Natural basins, San Francisco.....	11.97
Natural basins, Total.....	16.82
Total.....	26.68

River-San Juan..... 64.54  
Lake Nicaragua..... 56.50  
Total navigable waters..... 121.04  
Total length of canal to ocean..... 109.448  
This is almost the identical line over  
which Vanderbilt transported passengers  
during the great rush from 1850  
to 1868, when he laid the foundation of  
his colossal fortune.

THE PRESENT route of travel is up the  
San Juan River, up Lake Nicaragua  
by steamer its entire length, then by  
railroad to Lake Managua, across the  
latter lake by steamer again, and  
finally by rail to Corinto, on the Pacific  
Coast.

THOROUGH WORK.  
Mr. Bailey reports that the prelimi-  
nary work of surveying has been most  
thoroughly done, and attended by the  
fact that for every mile of canal,  
eighty miles of preliminary line have  
been run.

When it came to actual development  
the harbor at Greytown was first to re-  
ceive attention, as it was through this  
port that all the material and supplies  
had to come. A sandbar had formed  
at the mouth of the harbor which com-  
pletely blocked it. This bar was  
dredged out, giving a depth of 14 feet  
on the bar, and two piers or break-  
waters are being constructed, one on  
each side to prevent the littoral drift  
from again filling the channel. One  
of these breakwaters is now out 1500  
feet, and the other 675 feet. It is pro-  
posed to extend the latter to 1800 feet  
also.

The River San Juan, which formerly  
discharged into Greytown Harbor, had  
changed its course so that it reached  
the coast six miles below Greytown.  
It next became necessary to excavate  
the canal in the old bed of the stream  
so as to open the water-way from Grey-  
town direct. The first fifteen miles  
from Greytown is through swamps at  
the sea level, with only one short di-  
vide of a mile, through which the  
canal is to be made. The rest of the  
description may as well be taken from  
a letter of Mr. Bailey to the San Fran-  
cisco Chronicle, published August 6,  
1891, which is very comprehensive and  
explicit. He says:

"To sum up, the level of the water  
surface of that great inland sea, Lake  
Nicaragua, has been practically ex-  
tended to within nine miles of the free  
waters of the Pacific, and to within  
sixteen and a half of the free water of  
the Caribbean, without impediment  
of any kind, a clean level surface of  
144 miles out of the total distance of  
169.5 between the two oceans. Numer-  
ous borings have been made, so that  
the character of every class of material  
that must be handled is definitely  
known."

One immediately noticeable effect of  
those painstaking surveys has been  
the fact that the work accomplished has  
been completed for less than the origi-  
nal printed estimates submitted to  
Congress. It is not true that carefully  
prepared engineers' estimates are not  
to be depended upon, but the expense  
generally due to unfortunate manage-  
ment and lack of careful preliminary  
study. The nine miles of rail-  
road through the jungle, and in deep  
swamps, where everything had to be  
put through the jungle and then ballast  
with sand from the dredges, cost about  
\$40,000 per mile instead of \$60,000,  
as estimated. The telegraph line extend-  
ing to the government line in the inter-  
ior cost less than the estimate of \$500  
per mile, being in fact only \$300,000.  
The average has been only 6 cents per  
yard instead of 25 cents. The most ex-  
pensive dredging when the Slavin broke  
down averaged only 14 cents. The  
breakwaters to the Greytown harbor  
were built for about three-quarters  
of the original expense.

"The management as well as careful  
surveys has contributed largely to  
these good results. It has been im-  
pressed upon the army of employes  
that the company is not there for show,  
to dazzle the world by their brilliancy,  
but are there to work and work hard.  
The pay-rolls are not made up so as to  
make this an asylum for incompetent  
and inefficient men. The men are paid  
at its value in a country where labor is  
cheap, the climate healthy and living  
expenses are moderate. Men of health  
and vigor are employed exclusively in the rough  
work."

The canal is to be 500 feet wide, with  
a clear depth of water of 30 feet. The  
locks are to be 600x100 feet and the  
same depth. The principal lock is at  
Ocho, in the San José River, where a  
great dam is to be built, backing the  
waters of the river up to the level of  
the lake to furnish the required  
channel.

AMERICANS IN YOKOHAMA.  
American residents of Yokohama  
are the only portion of the Caucasian  
colony treated with any degree of con-  
sideration by the overwhelming British  
majority. The fact is that the small  
American contingent is so pugnacious  
that the Britons could know no peace  
were the Americans treated with the  
contempts that is meted out to resi-  
dents of other nationalities. Upon one  
occasion an American Consul-General  
who was anything but popular with  
his fellow-countrymen was black-  
balled when he applied for election to  
the board of directors of the city. He  
took fire, and, although they consti-  
tuted only about one-tenth of the mem-  
bership, their energetic protest re-  
sulted in the Consul-General's election.  
After that they unanimously and suc-  
cessfully asked for his removal from  
the consul-generalship.

THE new South American commis-  
sion, embracing Nicaragua, Costa Rica  
and Salvador, has been filled by the  
appointment of Richard C. Shannon  
of New York as minister.

## IN THE TORRID EAST.

Terrible Weather in New  
York City.

Ambulances Kept Busy Carrying the  
Prostrated to Hospitals.

Several Deaths from Sunstroke—  
Other Victims Made Inane.

Pitiful Scenes in the Tenement-  
house District—The Warm Wave  
in Connecticut and  
Other States.

By Telegraph to THE TIMES.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—[By THE ASSO-  
ciated Press.] Today has been the  
hottest of the three, with no prospects  
of a favorable change tomorrow. The  
local forecast office says that the mer-  
cury bids fair to touch the 100° mark  
tomorrow. At 9 a.m. without breeze  
and with the mercury steadily climb-  
ing upward, the air was stifling. At  
noon the heat was unbearable, and at  
3 o'clock the thermometer reached 97°.  
All the afternoon ambulances were  
busy carrying people prostrated  
by the heat to the hospital. Nothing  
like it has been recorded at this time  
of the year for nearly twenty years,  
and a continuance during the week  
means an enormous increase in mor-  
tality, especially in the crowded tenement  
districts. Half a dozen deaths  
occurred and many more victims are in  
a precarious condition. Three persons  
are reported as having been rendered  
insane by heat, a number of the  
members of the police force are  
leaving their posts today. The heat was  
particularly severe on horses, many  
being overcome.

The scenes in the tenement district  
tonight are beyond description. The  
entire population has deserted the  
tenements and sought the house tops  
and streets. Little relief is afforded,  
however, by this means, as the thick  
walls are sending forth the heat ac-  
cumulated during the day. The entire  
population is looking with foreboding  
for the dawn of another scorching day.

## CONNECTICUT FARCHED.

PLAINFIELD (Ct.), Aug. 10.—Today  
has been one of the hottest in years,  
and the drought is something start-  
ling. All the late crops are burning  
up in the ground and the early ones  
have been ripened so quickly by  
drought that they are badly scorched.  
Rivers, brooks and all streams are  
lower than for years. Ashford, Jewett  
City, Plainville, Central Valley, and  
other places, have been compelled to  
stop their mills for want of water. All  
through the valley of the Yantic, Quin-  
bauch and Shetucket rivers mills  
are idle. Pachaug Lake, that covers  
14,000 acres, is nearly dry. Unless rain  
soon comes the loss to crops and in  
wages will be great.

## DEATH RATES SWELLED.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—Dispatches from  
a number of points in Indiana, Illi-  
nois and Iowa state that the heat  
today was very severe, the mercury  
ranging from 95° to 103°. There were  
a number of prostrations, a few being  
fatal. This afternoon the heat was  
mitigated at several points by severe  
thunderstorms.

In Chicago it was cooler than yester-  
day, the maximum temperature being  
82°. The excessive heat of Friday,  
Saturday and Sunday has, however,  
had its effect on the mortality rate.  
One hundred and sixty deaths are re-  
ported in the city of Chicago, more than  
double the usual rate. The mortality  
among horses is also heavy.

NINE MEN INJURED.  
NEW HAVEN (Ct.), Aug. 10.—Nine  
Italian laborers were seriously injured,  
two fatally, in a railroad collision near  
Bradford, on the New York, New  
Haven and Hartford Railroad this  
morning.

Those injured were of a party of fifty  
Italians in the caboose at the end of  
the gravel train. This car was run  
into by the engine of the freight train.  
The engine ran through the car before  
it stopped



## A NOTED DESPERADO

For Many Years the Terror of the Cherokees.

A Blood-stained Outlaw While Yet a Mere Youth.

A Long Career of Audacious Crimes in Indian Territory.

The Only Man with Whom a Special Treaty of Peace was Made—Rejoicing Over His Death.

TAHLEQUAH, (I. T.) Aug. 5.—[Correspondence.] The Cherokee Indians are celebrating the death of one of the most noted of Indian desperados that ever lived. He died one year ago, at the age of 96 years, at peace with his people, but most of his life had been passed in warfare against mankind. Today the Cherokee people are celebrating the anniversary of his death as a holiday. The Indian was old Tom Starr, who, for a quarter of a century, was a terror to the whole Cherokee Nation. He was a full-blood Cherokee, but his origin was somewhat obscure. All that is known is that he came to this country eighty-four years ago, when he was 12 years old, with his father. His father was a desperate man and soon after his arrival became involved in some trouble and killed a man or two. A sheriff's posse was sent to arrest the old man, but he resisted and was killed. Young Tom was with his father at the time and held him in his arms as life went out. There, while stained with his father's blood, he took an oath of vengeance and swore to kill every man connected with the murder before the hair grew on his face.

In less than two years, and before he was 15 years old, he carried out his vow and the entire posse, about fifteen in number, had fallen victims to his deadly aim. This was the beginning of Tom Starr's eventful career. He was now an outlaw and a youthful one at that. He joined a band of the most desperate men in the West, and soon became their leader in their deeds of daring crime. In 1844 and 1845 rewards aggregating \$30,000 were offered for his head, but his capture seemed an impossibility, and he defied the Cherokee and United States authorities alike.

Starr did a thriving business—stealing negroes. He would steal them in Texas and sell them in Missouri, and then steal another lot in Missouri and run them back to Texas. He formed a business relation with a New Orleans slave-trader, and would meet him at the confluence of the Arkansas and Mississippi rivers and exchange his human merchandise for arms and ammunition.

As Starr's reputation grew so did his band of followers. In 1851 he had about forty men in his band, of all colors and races. They had been sent for one of his men to betray him or show the white feather in the east. On one occasion a Mexican betrayed him by leading a sheriff and his posse to the rendezvous on the Canadian River. Part of the band was captured and killed but Tom made his escape by swimming the river in the dead of winter. Starr subsequently followed the Mexican to San Antonio, Tex., and killed him on the streets of that city. With one exception Starr was the most powerful man physically in the whole Cherokee Nation. His brother-in-law, Bill West, was conceded to be the strongest man in the country. One blow of his fist was almost as deadly as a Winchester bullet. He killed several men by striking them, and the Legislature of the nation recognized his terrible force and passed a law declaring West's fist a deadly weapon, and making it felony for him to strike any one with it.

West and Starr were boon companions and were partners in many bloody enterprises, but it so happened that these men did not agree later on as they grew old, and as there were big rewards offered for both men Tom decided to put West out of the way, and at the same time get the reward for his death. He picked a quarrel with West and Bill struck at Tom with his fist, but the wily savage eluded the blow and at the same time landed a knife between the ribs of his assailant. As West fell to the ground Starr severed his head from his shoulders with one blow of his knife and put it into a gunny sack. He carried his gory burden to Tahlequah, and entered the room of the chiefs of the nation, threw it on the table and demanded the reward. The men were old and feeble, and he recognized such a head and its carrier, and were afraid to refuse the money, so they paid it over to save their own lives.

Old Tom at last became tired of his life of outlawry and said for peace with his tribe. He had become such a terror to the Cherokees that they were glad to make peace with him, and accordingly negotiations to this end were begun. Starr sent an envoy from his rendezvous on the Canadian River to Tahlequah to represent him before the Cherokee Council, which was then in session. The matter was taken up by that body and seriously considered. Arrangements were made whereby Starr was to be given a pardon for all his crimes and murders on the condition that he ever afterwards lived in peace with his people and abode by their laws. The proposition was passed by the Legislature and signed by the chief. It was then sent to old Tom and he signed it. Peace was then proclaimed by the council. These facts are substantiated by the records of the nation, and this is probably the only instance in the history where a treaty of peace and amnesty was entered into between an individual and a sovereign nation. This treaty was never broken by old Tom. For twenty-five years he kept the treaty inviolate and made a good citizen.

Although the last twenty-five years of his life were passed in quiet his neighbors always stood in great fear of him and when he died the whole tribe felt relieved. Starr said at one time that there was only one death for which he had to account that he regretted. That was a little baby less than 6 months old. He said that he and his band went to the house of an enemy, and after murdering the whole family with the exception of the infant the latter began crying which annoyed Starr. He took it from its cradle by the heels and dashed its brains out on the door post.

"It seemed like I could hear the d—d thing crying for a day or two afterward," remarked the desperado with a grin.

The celebration today was of a quiet sort, and was more of a thanksgiving

day for the relief of the terrible incubus than a day of jollity among the people.

## BLAINE IN THE FIGHT.

He Says He Will Not Decline a Nomination. CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—A Washington special says that a man who talked with Conger, of Ohio, a member of the National Republican Committee, is authority for the statement that Blaine's health permitting, he will be "in the hands of his friends" when the nominating convention meets in 1892. He says: "Conger broached the subject to Blaine, who seemed rather indisposed to talk about it at all. Conger dwelt at length upon the steadfastness of Blaine's friends, recalled the numerous instances of their faithful adherence to him under any and all circumstances and said that his (Blaine's) friends ought to have something to say. The Republicans generally wished to see him President and victory with any other man as nominee was uncertain. Blaine showed great feeling when Conger dilated upon the faithful service of his friends and said he had every disposition to serve them, and the Republican party too, and would not decline the nomination in advance. Whether he told Conger directly that he would take the nomination I do not know, but this much I can say, namely, that Conger says Blaine will accept it, and so believe all of Blaine's friends."

## CITY DADS IN DANGER.

MAYOR AND COUNCIL FLEE FROM A MOB.

An Alleged Corrupt Deal in Kansas City, Kansas, the Cause of a Popular Outbreak.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 10.—[By the Associated Press.] The Mayor and Council of the city of Kansas City, Kan., barely escaped vengeance tonight at the hands of a crowd of 800 taxpayers. The excitement arose over a proposition of the City Council to purchase the plant of the Electric Light and Power Company for \$340,000. There was much public indignation. It has been believed that improper inducements were offered the Council. At a mass meeting this evening, presided over by Hon. John B. Scroggs, head of the Kansas City (Kan.) bar, interperate speeches were made and a committee of fifteen was appointed to present a protest.

A crowd joined the committee and as the march proceeded the excitement grew until the mutterings of the crowd culminated in shouts of "Lynch them" and "hang them." The Council hastily adjourned. When the crowd found the chamber empty another mass meeting was held, the Mayor and Council being denounced as thieves. After several such speeches the crowd dispersed.

## THE RACES.

Events at Chicago, Guttenburg and Saratoga.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—[By the Associated Press.] The Garfield Park races today were as follows: Seven furlongs: Zeke Hardy won, Bill Nye second, Portuguese third; time 1:32 1/2. Mile and a sixteenth: Ira E. Bride won, Rosa second, Drift third; time 1:53 1/2. Eleven-sixteenths of a mile: Doncaster won, Sam Farmer second, Umattila third; time 1:09 1/2. Mile: Gunwot won, Hypatia second, Ormonde third; time 1:45. Five furlongs: Uster won, Tom Elliott second, Ella Shipman third; time 1:04 1/2. The Hawthorne races resulted as follows: Seven furlongs: Powers won, Inosence second, Maud B. third; time 1:38 1/2. Mile: Marie K. won, Lew Carlisle second, Justice third; time 1:53 1/2. Six furlongs: Dugan won, Carter second, Marbeau third; time 1:04. Five furlongs: Burnett won, Maud Howard second, Annie Irvin third; time 1:18 1/2. Mile and 70 yards: Argenta won, Leta Dixie second, Caras third; time 1:55 1/2. SARATOGA, Aug. 10.—The day was clear and the track fast. Five furlongs: Great Gun won, Maggie Beck second, Queen Hattie third; time 1:03. Mile: Dr. Hasbrouck won, Belwood second, Costa Rica third; time 1:42 1/2. One mile and 20 yards: Ken won, Joe Blackburn second, Bullfinch third; time 1:48 1/2. Five and a half furlongs: Kelp filly won, Gratitudine second, Polidore third; time 1:09. Four and a half furlongs: Pennyroyal won, Percies second, Gertie D. third; time 1:05 1/2. GUTTENBURG, Aug. 10.—The track was fast and the weather clear. Five furlongs: Trinity won, Eclipse second, Kenwood third; time 1:09. Six furlongs: Raccoon won, Salisbury second, Whitenose third; time 1:21 1/2. Five furlongs: Little B. won, Maxim second, Laughing Water third; time 1:10. Nine furlongs: Crab won, Longford second, Eytan third; time 1:54 1/2. Five furlongs: Mohican won, Can-teen second, Climax third; time 1:01 1/2. Seven furlongs: Black Thorn won, Brussels second, Thornton third; time 1:28 1/2.

The China Factory Almost Ready. ONTARIO, Aug. 10.—Delay in connection with testing some machinery prevented the China sugar factory from beginning work today as was hoped. It is confidently expected that everything will be in running order this week. Early planted beets are mature, but suffer no loss of sugar by remaining in the ground a short time. An excursion will run the day the factory opens. There is great interest here in the event.

Corbett Wants to Fight Mitchell. NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—Jim Corbett stated at the Sturtevant House this morning that he is willing to meet Slavin or Mitchell for \$1000 a side. He is particularly anxious to meet Mitchell and take some of the conceit out of him, and he will meet him at any place in America, and offer him inducements which he cannot refuse. He will fight him any way he wants, from one round to a finish.

Killed by a Negro. MEMPHIS (Tenn.) Aug. 10.—On Saturday evening at Norfolk Landing, Miss., in a fight, which was the result of a dispute over wages, Dr. Wall, manager of a plantation, was shot and killed by a negro.

GILA MONSTER on exhibition at Kan Koo

## FROM WASHINGTON.

Lacey's Reply to Drew's Late Statement.

Fred Douglass Resigns His Position as Minister to Hayti.

Tin-plate Workers Must be Imported from Europe.

A Contract for One Hundred Heavy Guns Awarded to a Firm in Pennsylvania—Notes.

By Telegram to The Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—[By the Associated Press.] Comptroller of the Currency Lacey said today regarding the letter written by ex-Bank Examiner Drew, in which the latter defends his official action in connection with Keystone Bank, that the department had treated Drew with fairness and clemency. "He was charged," continued Lacey, "with dereliction of duty sufficient to warrant the removal of any examiner in the service. He has confessed the same and offers no excuse except that it was an accident. He claims that though he failed to do his duty at one time he ought to be pardoned because he did it at another. He has deservedly lost confidence of the department and public, and the period of his usefulness as bank examiner is at an end. The statements made by Drew, differing in the least from the facts in my communication of June 19, are without foundation in fact. Drew's claim as to his previous high standing is cheerfully admitted, but it serves to aggravate rather than mitigate his confessed dereliction of duty by rendering absurd his plea that his official report ought to have been received with distrust until corroborated by information from outside sources."

## THE POSTAL TREATY.

Important Changes Effected by Its Provisions.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—[By the Associated Press.] Capt. Brooks, superintendent of the foreign mails, has just returned from Vienna, where he was in attendance as a delegate at the International Postal Convention. The principal event was the admission of the Australian colonies. They agreed to come, in October 1, this year, provided international postal rates are not reduced. They claim they could not stand a reduction. The present rate between this country and Australia is 12 cents, and from that country to this the rate is 6d per half an ounce. This country will at once reduce the rate to 5 cents. Australia may keep its rate at 10 cents, but it is likely it will reduce it at once to 5 cents.

Another matter of interest is the change in the size of sample packages of merchandise, which may be sent through the mails to and from countries in the union. The new treaty increases the limit to 15x4 inches almost double the old limit. Yet another measure for the public interest is included in the new treaty. That is a clause requiring each country in the union after July 1, 1892, to issue a double post card for foreign use. It will cost 4 cents. The writer indites the message on one of these cards, puts the address on the same card, and mails the combination. When the addressee receives it he tears off the card not written on, and replies on it, addresses and mails it. Any country in the union is required to forward the card, and the country in which the double combination card is bought receives free postage both ways.

The new treaty, which is to go into effect July 1, 1892, was concluded and signed July 4.

Washington was made the next place of meeting.

## TIN-PLATE WORKERS.

They Must be Imported from the Old World.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—[By the Associated Press.] Acting Secretary Nettleton has received a letter from President Neddingham, president of the St. Louis Stamping Company, replying to Secretary Foster's recent letter relating to the employment of foreign skilled labor for the tin-plate industry. Mr. Neddingham claims that for the successful operation of the industry it is necessary to have a number of skilled laborers fresh from the business as conducted in Europe today. The foreign labor needed, he says, will not amount to 10 per cent. of the whole number of employees. This sort of help cannot be obtained in the home market.

## A Big Contract for Guns.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The Acting Secretary of War today approved the recommendation of the board of ordinance and fortification that a contract for 100 high-power guns be given to the Bethlehem Iron Company of South Bethlehem, Pa. The aggregated amount involved in the contract is \$3,500,000.

## Fred Douglass Resigns.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Fredrick Douglass, United States minister to Hayti, has tendered his resignation to the Department of State. He gives no reason for his action.

## Testing an Eight-hour Law.

OMAHA, (Nebr.) Aug. 10.—Gus C. Barton, president of the Omaha and Grant Smelter, was arrested today, charged with violating the eight-hour law. He will be tried tomorrow morning and will receive a jail sentence. Then he will apply to the Supreme Court for a writ of habeas corpus on the ground that the law is unconstitutional. This will be made a test case.

## G. A. R. W. S. ALLEN,

The Old Veterans Have again Chosen

CORONADO BEACH

For Their Encampment of 1891.

Do not fail to visit these, the living representatives of a Nation's Heroes. A few more years and all that will be left of them will be the "Halo of Glory that Surrounds their Memories."

The Encampment will be but a short distance from that Hotelier par Excellence, the

## HOTEL DEL CORONADO

Where all guests during this interesting occasion can rely upon comfortable quarters and reasonable rates.

The Santa Fe is charging the very moderate sum of \$6.00 for the round trip, commencing August 11th to August 21st, inclusive.

For hotel rates or other information apply to the agency, 208 W. First st., in Nadeau Block.

T. D. YEOMANS, Agent.

## TO INSURE GOOD HEALTH DRINK

Coronado Mineral Water.

As a Summer Drink or for Table use IT HAS NO EQUAL.

Clear, Sparkling and Delicious. And its Medicinal Properties make it constant use a positive relief in all disorders of the Kidneys and Bladder.

Kept in Stock and For Sale by SEYMOUR JOHNSON & CO., ANDERSON & CHANSLOR, and BOWEN, EDWARDS & VANCE.

The Leading Grocers, H. J. WOOLACOTT, KEIFER & CO., CALIFORNIA WINE CO., and FRED MOHR.

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## TUBULAR

STEEL BOILERS

STEEL WATER PIPE

FOR SALE.

J. D. HOOKER &amp; CO., Los Angeles

## REBEL PLOTS.

Attempts to Blow up Balmaceda's New Cruisers.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] Information is in possession of the Chilean legation in reference to a conspiracy to destroy the two Chilean ironclads, Presidente Pinto and Errazuriz.

It appears \$15,000 was offered an English maritime officer in the service of the Chilean government if he would undertake to blow up the Errazuriz. He refused the offer with indignation. While the vessel was in the harbor of Lisbon suspicious boats were seen approaching on several occasions at night, but the careful outlook on the vessel kept them at bay. While the Pinto was at Toulon a party of men attempted to join the crew. They looked so unlike sailors that suspicion was aroused and the commander consulted with the British consul, although in need of men. Proof afterward came to his knowledge that these men had been engaged to sink the ship. There is reason to believe that the running around at Toulon was owing to treachery. The commander was so convinced of this that he sent a report to that effect to Paris.

The Errazuriz is already safe at sea and the Pinto will soon be in position to follow, and it is expected their arrival will put an end to the revolution.

## BASEBALL.

The Giants Drop a Game to Chicago.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—[By the Associated Press.] The Giants lost today's game through sloppy playing and careless base running. Score: New York, 3; Chicago, 4.

BOSTON, Aug. 10.—Pittsburgh outbatted Boston today, but poor field work and errors gave Boston the game. Score: Boston, 9; Pittsburgh, 5.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 10.—Cleveland won today by good all-round playing. Score: Philadelphia, 3; Cleveland, 7.

BROOKLYN, Aug. 10.—Cincinnati won today after an exciting game. Score: Brooklyn, 6; Cincinnati, 8.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 10.—St. Louis, 3; Baltimore, 15.

COLUMBUS, Aug. 10.—Columbus, 5; Boston, 6.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 10.—Louisville, 9; Washington, 15.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 10.—Cincinnati, 8; Athletics, 16.

OMAHA, Aug. 10.—Omaha, 8; Denver, 9.

## TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

The Pensacola has arrived at San Francisco.

The Genoa Company, a lumber firm of Boston, has failed.

The brush fire around San Rafael have been extinguished.

Fire—Yesterday destroyed Camp Douglass, Wis., yesterday. The losses reach \$150,000.

Jennie Anderson of Giverton, Tex., yesterday night and killed a negro who invaded her bedroom.

Moses Levi of Levi Bros. & Co., who failed at New York recently, has been arrested for fraud.

In a fight at a picnic at Hunt's Grove, O., yesterday, Hal Hendricks was killed and Jim Chapman was mortally wounded.

One of Tombstone's small boys tried to play wild man the other day, and ate a pound of mud, says the Prospector, before his mother could stop him. The little fellow was alive at last accounts.

## J. T. SHEWARD,

113-115 NORTH SPRING ST.

TODAY:

MEN'S BATHING SUITS, 25c

DELINEATOR, FOR AUGUST, Closing at 5c per copy.

LADIES' BRIGHT DONGOLA SHOES, \$2.45.

LADIES' CHEMISE AND DRAWERS, 25c.

TAKE ELEVATOR.

THIS WEEK:

—A SPECIAL—

SALE OF DRESS GOODS.

A BANKRUPT STOCK.

Also a manufacturer's sample line of Parasols and Silk Umbrellas at less than cost. Due announcement will be made of day and date of sale. Opening today new Silk Dress corsets in all colors and sizes.

Only One Fare for the Round Trip

—TO—

SAN DIEGO

—DURING THE ENCAMPMENT OF THE—

Grand Army of the Republic

AT CORONADO BEACH.

Tickets on sale August 11 to 20, good to return on or before August 21. Trains leave at 8:15 a.m. and 3:05 p.m. Call at Santa Fe offices, 129 N. Spring, or at First st. Station for full information.

Hotel Arcadia

Unquestionably the most elegant resort on the Coast.

HOUSE supplied with every convenience known to modern hotels. Beautiful ball room! Passenger elevator! Inexpensive lights in every room!

HOT AND COLD SALT BATHS.

Favon on beach is a canteen where will be served at all times the finest fish dinners, clam chowder, terrapin stews, etc. The cuisine will be the feature of the house.

COWLEY &amp; BAKER, Props.

CHINO!

Has the largest Beet Sugar Factory and Refinery in the world and the United States Experiment Station is located here.

This celebrated ranch is the property of Mr. Richard Gird and contains about 50,000 acres; 16,000 acres of it has been put in the market in tracts to suit, bounded by Tomona, Ontario and Riverside, places noted for fruit culture, beauty, etc. 10,000 acres of arid water lands, which will produce alfalfa, corn, beets, etc., without irrigation. The best arid water is provided for deciduous fruit and choice orange lands. Excellent well water is abundant at from 8 to 25 feet deep. The land is porous, smooth, unbroken and ready for the plow.

The crops need no housing, stacking or boxing, or holding for market. With right tillage, the yield is large and sure. Wherever in Europe or the United States this industry has been established, land has quadrupled in value, and the people greatly prospered.

Seed furnished at cost on trust till sale of beets; use of seed drills free; special implements at cost; experienced sugar beet farmer on the ground to freely give correct instruction.

Buy land where you won't have to wait FIVE LONG YEARS for your trees to commence giving you a support, but go to Chino where you can get the best lands in the world for all kinds of fruits. Raise beets between the rows and get your cash for them in five months, and you can earn from \$40 to \$100 per acre, and the price of beets is established beforehand and not subject to any market fluctuations. This is the chance of your life, now, while prices are low.

3000 acres of beets are now about ready, and a contract with the Messrs. Oxnard Beet Sugar Company to consume 21,500 acres of beets in a year, and will double the capacity if you raise the beets. Where on earth are you offered such inducements and such returns in the same length of time? Prices, \$50 to \$250 per acre; easy terms.

THE TOWN OF CHINO

Is a rapidly growing business point situated near the center of the great Chino ranch; has daily mail, the great Sugar Factory, and W. F. Co.'s express, two railways connecting with the Southern Pacific main line, telegraph, telephone, best of water under fire pressure, etc., and is surrounded for miles by the richest land in the world. Lands and lots for sale at reasonable prices on moderate terms. Title, U.S. PATENT for further information address

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DR. PRICE'S  
Cream Baking  
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Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.



Legal.

W. G. Coenraan, administrator of the estate of Samuel B. Hunt, deceased, in the matter of the estate of Samuel B. Hunt, deceased, on the 13th day of July, 1891, filed a petition in the above entitled cause for an order of sale of all of the property of said estate of every character to pay the debts of said estate, and to divide the balance of said estate among the heirs and the debts of said estate, which said petition sets out the following facts: That the property, both real and personal, belonging to said estate, and described in said petition are respectively set out in the schedule of said petition and other liens in said petition mentioned, and said said liens are in full payment of said estate of said decedent, and with one exception have been paid in full, and the same have been proved by said administrator and by this court; and which said petition prays that the said estate may be sold, and the proceeds thereof distributed from the sales of the said real and personal, be applied in paying the necessary expenses of sale thereof, first, to the payment of the said debt of said mortgages and liens against the said estate, and the balance of the proceeds, if any, in each particular case to be paid to the persons entitled to the same, and the decree being hereby made to the petition for other particulars as to the matters and things therein set out, and the court in said cause on the 13th day of July, 1891, did so, and the said petition was granted, and the same was shown on the 15th day of August, 1891, and said petition should not be granted, having been this day.

Now, therefore, it is hereby ordered by said court that the said order be and it is so ordered in the estate of said Samuel B. Hunt court docketed and entered before the said superior court at the county clerk's office on the 19th day of March, 1931, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, and that the said order be and it is so ordered in the courtroom of said superior court in the city of Los Angeles, in the county of Los Angeles, State of California, on the 19th day of March, 1931, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, and it is so ordered that if any party have, any order should not be granted to said administrator to sell all of the property, real and personal, and all the interest therein, and the character for the purposes set forth in said petition, and for what cause, if any they have, why said order should not be granted, or if they have, why said order should be granted, that the purchase money to be secured on the respective parcels of real property, which are subject to mortgages or other liens, be applied, after paying the necessary expenses of the sale, to the satisfaction of the mortgage and satisfaction of the respective mortgages or liens attaching to the respective parcels so sold, and the balance of the proceeds applied in due course of administration; and that the said order be and it is so ordered that if any party have, why said order should not be granted, or if they have, why said order should be granted, that the purchase money, both real and personal, and such of the proceeds of the sale of the real property as may be necessary to satisfy the said mortgages at public or private sale, as the administrator of said estate shall, at the time of the respective sales, judge.

estate. The court further ordered that a copy of this order be published for four successive weeks in the LOS ANGELES DAILY TIMES a newspaper published at Los Angeles, county of Los Angeles, State of California, on or before the 15th day of August, 1921.

Dated August 24, 1921.

H. N. SMITH,  
Judge.

W. F. GARDINER,  
Attorney for Administrator.

**Notice of Application to Sell  
and Mortgage Real Estate.**  
**IN SUPERIOR COURT IN AND  
FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES,  
California.**

In the matter of the application of State of California, by the United States of America, as the United States of America is a religious corporation for leave to sell certain real estate, and mortgage certain other real estate.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the superior court of Los Angeles county, California, at department No. six of said court, on the 15th day of August, 1921, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day or as soon thereafter as the court may be heard, for an order granting said petition to sell the following-described property, real property, real estate, and interest therein:

that all lot, piece or parcel of land in the City of Los Angeles, State of California, described as follows, to-wit:

Commencing at a point in the south line of Seventh street, distant one hundred and ten feet (110 ft.) westerly from the intersection of said line with the west line of Broadway, and thence northerly along said line parallel to the west line of Broadway one hundred and twenty feet (120 ft.); thence at right angles westerly, and parallel to said street, fifty-five feet (55 ft.) more or less to the center of an alley; thence northerly along the center of said alley to the south side line of Seventh street; thence easterly along said line of Seventh street fifty-five feet (55 ft.) to said street beginning, And also for an order granting said right of way for the use of the above described real property in said city of Los Angeles, State of California, and described as follows, viz: Lots one and two of Block 10, of the Huber Tract, as per map thereon recorded in the office of the Recorder of the County of Los Angeles, California.

Reference is hereby made to the petition filed herewith for further and better description.

By order of Court, duly made herein this 15th day of August, 1914.

T. H. WARD, Clerk.

W. M. V. SKATER, Deputy.  
FISHLAND & FISHLAND,  
Attorneys for Petitioner.

Aug 9

Notice for Publication of  
Time for Proving Will, Etc.  
IN THE SUPERIOR COURT  
OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

gates, as in the matter of the estate of Deacon C. Hough, deceased.

The notice is located in that Tuesday, the 18th day of August, 1901, at 10 o'clock, a. m. of that day, at the County Court, in and for the County of Los Angeles, California, in the Department No. 2, City of Los Angeles, county of Los Angeles, and State of California, has been appointed to receive and hear the application of Emma E. Hough, claiming that a decedent of said deceased, said court, purporting to be the last will and testament of the said deceased, and the letters testamentary thereon, and that letters testamentary be issued thereon to Emma E. Hough, a claimant, and that said letters testamentary therein may appear and contest the same.

Dated July 20, 1901.

T. H. WARD,  
County Clerk.

By F. E. LOWRY, Deputy.

**Irrigation District Bonds**  
**SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE**  
Received by the Board of Directors of the East Riverside Irrigation District at their office in East Riverside, San Bernardino county, California, until the first day of said district, of the denomination of five hundred (\$500) dollars, to be sold by public auction on Tuesday, the 4th day of August, 1901, at such time and place as may be designated by the board of directors, and the proposals and award the purchase to the highest responsible bidder.

Said bonds will be sold at the rate of six (6) per cent per annum, payable on the first day of said district.

None of said bonds will be sold for less than ninety (90) per cent of the face value of the bonds.

Done at the City of Los Angeles, California, this 1st day of August, 1891, the undersigned, the Board of Directors of the East Riverside Irrigation District.

W. H. ANGLE, Secretary.

Dated July 7th, 1891.

### Assessment Notice.

#### THE PROVIDENCIA LAND COMPANY.

Water and Development Company, Principals, 105 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, California.

Notice is hereby given that the meeting of the board of directors of said corporate body, held on the 31st day of August, 1891, as assessed on the 10th day of August, 1891, upon the capital stock of the corporation in full, has terminated, and the assessment of the company, No. 105 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal. Any stock on which the assessment of ten dollars per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation in full, has not been paid, and the same is in arrears of the company, No. 105 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal. Any stock on which the assessment of ten dollars per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation in full, on the 31st day of August, 1891, will be delinquent and advertisement for sale of the same will be made before will be sold on the 15th day of October, 1891, and the same will be sold to the highest bidder, together with the cost of advertising and expenses of sale.

W. H. ANGLE, Secretary, 105 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

### Notice to Contractors.

#### THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Board of Education of Los Angeles will receive up

and county  
\$80  
\$95  
\$100

SCHALLERT  
MIM.

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A case of Liver  
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GROU, ILL.,

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8 o'clock p.m. Tuesday, August 15, 1893.  
seated bids for the construction of an addi-  
tion of four rooms to the present school build-  
ing on Ann street, according to the plans  
drawn by Hugh Teidt, architect, and on file in  
architect's office.

A certified check for \$250 must accompa-  
ny each bid as a security that the bidder will enter  
into a contract in conformity with his bid,  
accepted by the board.

The board reserves the right to reject a  
bid and all bids.

A. B. BAKER, Clerk,  
Room 26 City Hall.

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